

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUME XVI.—No. 63.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—JONAS DARR—All the World's a Stage.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY—Presented at Court—All that Glitters is Not Gold.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, BROADWAY—EQUINE PERFORMANCES.

WORTHINGTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE TOOLEY—Lecture Ground—Englishman in Paris.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—HARRY BURTON—Fanny Price.

BROADWAY LYCEUM, Broadway—AMERICAN MUSEUM—Performances.

CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Opera House, 44 Broadway—FELLOWS' MINSTRELS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMERICAN MUSEUM—Performances.

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery—EQUINE PERFORMANCES.

WASHINGTON HALL—PANDORA OF THE PLEASANT.

BATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

MINERVA ROOMS—PANDORA OF IRELAND.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 27, 1851.

News from Europe.

The Europa is due at Halifax, with one week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

Summary of the Latest Intelligence.

Both branches of the Legislature were in session yesterday, and considering that they had been on a jollification for some days previous, they conducted themselves very well. They transacted a quantity of miscellaneous business—a report of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

The administration at Washington, it appears, are awaking to the necessity of weakening the abolition whig influence in this State, by removing some of the Seward office-holders. The recent Seward dinner at the Astor House seems to have operated on Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet like a galvanic shock; but it is to be hoped that its effects will be transitory. By a judicious exercise of his constitutional prerogatives, the administration can do a great deal towards clipping the wings of the whig abolitionists in this State, late in the day though it be. But the pruning knife must be applied constantly and steadily, not in fits and starts, for vacillation, after a commencement, would strengthen rather than weaken the abolition whigs in this State.

The synopsis of Mr. Webster's speech at Annapolis, will be read with some interest. Although we publish a double sheet, we cannot, this morning, find room for a full report of Mr. W.'s remarks.

Opening of the Presidential Campaign.—William H. Seward, the Abolition Whig Candidate for 1852.

It is better to enter upon the commencement of a new half century in the history of a great people—a half century that may be more momentous in its results than this mighty republic than that through which we have recently passed—it is better to begin this important measure of time by a simple announcement of the broadest, the deepest, the most startling fact and principle, in the commencement of a new movement among the American people, that has ever taken place in this country. We mean simply what we say. William H. Seward, one of the ablest politicians, and we believe one of the purest men in private life, but also one of the most reckless and unprincipled demagogues that this country has ever seen, may now be considered the chief and prominent candidate of the abolition whigs of New York, of New England, and of the whole North and Northwest, in the presidential contest of 1852.

In the recent drunken orgies held by the Legislature of the State, in company with the Common Council of the city—from the Astor House revelries to the disgraceful exhibition on Blackwell's island—from the Five Point visitations, to the bacchanalian scenes on Long Island—we have had glimpses, true and undeniable, of the depravity of William H. Seward, the great demagogue, and the most dangerous man of the age to this country, and those of his associates, his instruments, his understrappers, his editors, his backers, his boot blacks, and all others that congregate about and around him. The abolition whigs and the abolition democrats united, during those orgies, in presenting this new abolition platform, and this new abolition project, of those who control and manage the State of New York, and the whole North. At the Astor House dinner, Mr. Seward solemnly declared that he was a believer in the Christian religion; he has also declared his solemn belief, in times past, in anti-masonry, his belief in anti-rentism, and, for years past, he has declared his solemn belief in anti-slavery and abolition as firmly and as positively as he declared his belief in Christianity, and, to crown all, his belief in the existence of a higher law, above and superior to all human laws and all constitutions. These are his avowals, and the object of his speeches; and these positions are simply to place himself in the vanguard among the aspirants for the presidency in the contest which is now opening. Mr. Stanton, from the democratic side of the Legislature—a barn-burner and abolitionist of the blackest dye—expresses more fully the sentiments and opinions which are the foundation of the new presidential movement, and the platform of the new candidate. He exclaims:—"We shall soon see the time when the whole of this continent will be under our control; and when that time comes, the sun will not rise upon a master or act upon a slave." The abolition of slavery in the Southern States, ultimately and positively, is thus stated and put forth as the cornerstone of the new political movement, of which William H. Seward is the great representative and vanguard in this movement.

The organs of these conspiracies to destroy this Union by stealth, and force not only South Carolina, but all the Southern States, into revolt—the organs of these conspirators and these conspiracies, are already beginning to show false cards to the people, by stating the objects of the visit of the Legislature to this city in such a way as to deceive. The two abolition organs in this city—the *Tribune* and the *Common Enquirer*—concur in representing the recent visit of the Legislature to New York as an effort to unite the city and the State in one movement, without telling us what that movement is, but which we have explained. The *Tribune* conceals the purposes of this new conspiracy, and with characteristic duplicity alludes to the Legislature inspecting the prisons, the almshouse, the orphan asylums, the insane asylums, the deaf and dumb institution, and various other places while indulging in their diffidence here at the cost of our already over-taxed citizens, and plunges itself on the advantages which will flow from such visits, on account of the experience which the Legislature has acquired concerning New York, so that they will be enabled to legislate more understandingly in future. They have, unquestionably, acquired considerable experience in the mysteries of rum-drinking and intoxication—in gambling and in blacklegging; and, no doubt, are by this time

well acquainted with the manner in which business of all kinds is transacted in the classic neighborhood of the Five Points; but whether such experience will enable them to legislate more understandingly for the interests of the State and city, is a question which we will leave our cotemporary to reply to. If such experience is necessary to make good legislators, we have thousands and tens of thousands of our degraded population who ought to occupy the seats which our quondam legislators now hold in the capitol in Albany.

Looking at the moral aspects of this new abolition movement, there can be no doubt that this was the most singular conjunction of the Legislature and the Common Council who ever took place between any legislative bodies. It will cost the city from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and the scenes which were exhibited would disgrace even the Five Points, and directly tend to make subjects for the very pestiferous on Blackwell's Island which the two bodies visited. But what else could be expected from such a union? What else could be expected from such a body as the New York Common Council, who have shown themselves enemies to the public interests, and who, among numerous other instances of corruption, passed the infamous gas contract—how always, and for reasons best known to themselves, bartered away the rights of their constituents and are regardless of public opinion? What else, too, could be expected from a whig abolition Legislature, whose conduct has been as bad and as suspicious, during the present session, as that of the New York Common Council—for we are satisfied that if the curtain were raised, we should see scenes of corruption, extravagance, and folly in the unreported legislation at Albany, that would startle the community, and nearly persuade the people of the State of New York to throw the whole batch of them into the North river.

All these disgraceful doings by both of these bodies are, however, far less potent in their injurious effects on both the city and the State, than the project which is now entertained to place William H. Seward at the head of the whig abolition candidates for the presidency, and in endeavoring to make him chief magistrate of this nation, through the anti-slavery element of the North. The support and probable election of such a man, with such principles as he avows, and under such circumstances as surround him, would, in a few years, be a death blow to the Union. Such a deplorable catastrophe might indeed occur before such an election; for it is easy to see that as soon as such a sentiment was manifested in the Northern States, there would be a determination formed, not only in South Carolina, but throughout the whole Southern country, that would lead directly to further estrangement, difficulty and disunion, and eventually prostrate this public in the dust. Notwithstanding these ominous signs of the times, the intelligent merchants and people of New York, and of the commercial cities and towns in the interior, are quietly and blindly submitting to such a state of things by such a demagogue as Seward, aided and assisted by such editors and journalists, and such influences, as we have mentioned. How much longer will they indulge in this unaccountable apathy!

THE POLICE GAZETTE.—WARNING TO NEWS BOYS AND NEWS AGENTS.—Wilkes, the runaway convict, has announced, in the congressional organ of the former Plainfield plunderers, that he intends, in the most savage style, to walk into the court, judges, and jury, at Poughkeepsie, who recently tried, convicted, and would have sentenced him, had he not fled from the hands of justice. It is quite probable, therefore, that the next number of the *Police Gazette* will contain a number of atrocious libels upon the intelligent citizens and authorities in Poughkeepsie, the circulation of which may involve every one connected with the distribution of that paper. News boys and news agents cannot be too careful in avoiding the penalty of temerity in opposing the law, by not being parties to the offence. It may be remembered that Dexter & Brother were, not long since, mulcted in a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, for merely selling the *Police Gazette* which contained violent libels on some of our best citizens. The warning is one that should not be overlooked, for all the news boys and agents being liable, true wisdom calls on every one to let the dangerous sheet alone. News boys and agents are not the only ones in jeopardy. We learn that the printers, publishers, and paper makers of this same journal are, also, likely to have trouble, as they participate in the profits which are to be derived from the contemplated attacks on the court and jury at Poughkeepsie. Wilkes, who has fled, will be able to issue his sheet through the aid of those who share with him in the profits of publication, though, unless he escapes to foreign parts, he is liable to be caught at any moment, as the able officer, Mr. Bowyer, with competent assistants, is now on his trail.

While we give this seasonable advice to the news boys and news agents, which we hope will be useful to them, we are also pleased to tell them of the *Sunday Era*—started in this city some time ago, and conducted with great efficiency and much talent, particularly in its circulation of stock-gossip mysteries, as carried on by the corrupt priests of that community, with Wilkes as chief expounder and conjurer—will contain, the coming week, it is said, a very full exposition of the practices under this now almost exploded system of mock-morality and order, and it will be an admirable substitute, therefore, for the *demagogic Police Gazette*, because it will tend to expose clearly the motives and means adopted by Wilkes and his associates to make a show of decency before the public.

As for Wilkes himself, nothing more need be said than that the supremacy of the law will be maintained, if he can be found in New Jersey, or any other State. A requisition, we learn, has been made for him, and it is quite certain that he will be brought up for his sentence within a short period, unless he has made his escape out of the country. All the necessary arrangements were completed yesterday, for the purpose of showing that a person convicted of an offence is not to set himself up as a court, judge, and jury, over those who have given him a fair trial, because he has been convicted of a crime.

INTERVIEWING FROM BERNE.—The brig Swan, Captain Pictet, arrived yesterday from Bern, with papers to the 11th inst. The *Royal Gazette* publishes the following official returns of the population of Bern, taken on the 1st of January, 1851, as compared with 1841:

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AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIALISM.—GREEK AND FOURIERISM ECLIPSED.—The recent conventions in this city, of the clergy and laity of our colored population, have disclosed a wonderful progress of the principles of philosophy and socialism among that interesting class of people. From their various reports and resolutions, it will be seen that they have appropriated the cream of the Fourierites, the essence of the red republicanism system, and the most important secrets of the Wall street financiers. All these elements, in addition to a lot of new principles and new ideas, entirely African, and dyed in the wool, are to be combined for the elevation of the black race of the North, with the ultimate object of the emancipation of their black brethren in the South. When this is accomplished, the next step is to secure the same social, political, and religious rights and privileges to the black man that are enjoyed by the white man—and all in the same community; for it will be seen that these colored philosophers have sense enough to prefer the white man's society, even as bootblacks and oyster-shuckers, to all the honors of the black republic of the coast of Africa. From the opinions expressed, and the resolutions adopted, at these recent meetings, much important information of the progress, position and dispositions of the free colored population of the North, may be derived. For example, in politics, they declare:—

Accident has, on two recent occasions, enabled a few colored men to save the State to the white and white have courteously thanked us by frowns and curses, and by introducing a bill into the State Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 per annum for our removal to the coast of Guinea.

This "coast of Guinea" seems to be the most terrible of all insults to the "colored Americans." It is worse than Georgia. The idea that he is to be dumped upon the "coast of Guinea," and classified with the "outside barbarians" of that country, is absolutely insupportable. George T. Downing, who appears to be a sort of St. Paul among the brethren, in his report on emigration, says very emphatically that America is good enough for the colored American—but that Africa won't do—and that here they intend to stay. They are like the countryman at the breakfast table, who, when asked to take some corn bread, said, "thank you—wheat bread is good enough for me." Here is the summary manner in which Downing gives the go by to the Ebony line:—

We are not to be forced or enticed from our native land, nor are we to be degraded by living with even more splendid, and make their tables groan with viands more rare than those found in our staid palaces, yet they will.

"Lay rotting on the seas."—ere they will be regarded as an inducement for us to leave our home. The Ebony line is an idea to nullify, to cover up, to smother the sympathy for us and against the Fugitive Slave law; but it will signify fail. Any, even the magic influence of Henry Clay cannot effect it. We could suppose that even to be one of the first negroes in the line, sooner than us, for in Liberia he might become President, were he not impressed with the fact that, in a short—very short—time, he will wing his flight to the coast of Guinea.

We commenced this protest to the serious consideration of the Colonization Society, and all concerned. What is the use of ships if the "Colored Americans" won't go? If, obstinate as Billy Bowlegs, they refuse to be removed free of cost, and prefer to stick to the rod.

The views of our "colored Americans" on balls and feasts, the advantages and drawbacks of city life—of policy gambling, porter houses, billiards, and so forth, are far more forcibly presented than any thing of the kind we have ever seen from the white coated philosophers of the *Tribune*, before the collapse of Fourierism, or the decline of Brisbane and brain bread. The immense saving to be effected from combining their means into a common stock for house-rent, fuel, &c., indicate a pretty clear insight into the more practical doctrines of socialism, without running into the folly of Fourierite phantasies, which the blacks are ready enough to perceive would be but an enlargement of the social system of the "Old Brewery." Upon the whole, their social recommendations are a vast improvement upon the squash philosophy of Greeley and his school of reformers.

Upon financial affairs, our "colored Americans" are also opening their eyes, and seem to be struck with the brilliant idea that there is nothing like a savings bank for saving money—not a Plainfield or Lehigh Bank—not a common five or six per cent savings bank, which is, according to Prudhon, a sign of misery, but an efficiently organized bank, in which all the depositors should at the same time be shareholders and full participants in all the profits.

A bank of this kind was once attempted by Cato and his fellow servants, upon a Virginia plantation, and the results we give in the following extract, for the edification of our colored financiers:—

And now, said Cato, I want to borrow six pounds of my bank, to buy some more of those five per cent bonds, to put in two weeks, and in my way, we see, they say, bring me back six pounds, till after a while, all due niggles be as rich as old mosses G. G.

And upon this principle the bank went into operation. Cato always taking care that every darky should fork over, according to bank rules. But, in the course of time, all hands then, under the name of "Cato's bank," and called on Cato to withdraw their capital from the bank, when the following conversation took place between Cato and Jack:

Cato—Well, Cato, we want to draw our money from the bank, and quit this banking business.

Cato—Did you bank here now?

Jack—No, we banked here last night.

Cato—Who was the bank broke last night?

Jack—Who was the bank broke last night?

Cato—Why, you cussed fool, don't you know that when the bank broke last night, you were the only one who didn't?

Jack—Well, what's the use of this? I know I was the only one who didn't.

Cato—Well, what's the use of this? I know I was the only one who didn't.

Jack—Well, what's the use of this? I know I was the only one who didn't.

Cato—Well, what's the use of this? I know I was the only one who didn't.

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